

## TWO COLEOPTEROUS FAMILIES NEW TO MEXICO

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While working up some of the material collected by Mr. R. L. Usinger and the writer in Central Mexico during the summer of 1933, I found three species of remarkable beetles. One of these proved to be undescribed, and all three represented families which had not been heretofore recorded from Mexico. The author is indebted to Dr. E. C. Van Dyke and Mr. E. Gorton Linsley for their generous assistance in many of the problems encountered.

## GEORYSSIDÆ Latr.

This small anomalous family of semi-aquatic beetles contains some thirty-one species (1932) all in the widely distributed type genus, *Georyssus* Latr. Four species have been made known from the western Hemisphere. *G. pusillus* (1852) and *G. californicus* (1874) have been described from North America by Leconte, *G. minor* (1882) from Guatemala by Sharp, and *G. humeralis* (1923) from Brazil by Pic.

The species taken by us, *G. minor* Sharp, was described from a unique specimen collected in Guatemala. Because the original description is none too ample, I have seen fit to redescribe the species from my larger series of fifty-one specimens. All specimens were taken in damp trash piles near the margins of the streams at Tejupilco, District of Temascaltepec, in June, 1933.

## GEORYSSUS MINOR Sharp

*Georyssus minor* Sharp, Biol. Centr.-Am. 1, 2, 1882, p. 141, t. 4, f. 17.

Zaitzev, Col. Cat. 1910, part 17, p. 51.

Small, convex, black, opaque. Head convex, coarsely, irregularly sculptured; eyes convex, moderately finely faceted; first segment of antennæ as wide and four-fifths as long as club, second segment not half as wide or long as first, third narrow, half as long as second, fourth more than three times as long as third, fifth one-third as long as fourth, sixth slightly longer than fifth; segments three to six inclusive are very narrow in comparison with basal segments, club sparsely clothed with very long soft pubescence, other segments glabrous; mouth parts testaceous, maxillary palpi with last segment four times as long as preced-

ing, stout, subsecuriform, acuminate; labial palpi long, last segment with outer edge straight; inner edge arcuate; mandibles acuminate, a moderately small tooth on inner edge; labrum strongly arcuate.

Prothorax unevenly convex, wider than long, sides rounded, converging toward anterior margin which is slightly emarginate; anterior and posterior angles rounded; lobed anteriorly, very strongly, unevenly tuberculate, a median impressed line extending from anterior to posterior margin; disk finely rugulose, sparsely, coarsely punctured.

Elytra convex, sides suddenly and strongly converging near apical end, humeri gibbous, a row of small tubercles near lateral margins, punctures on disk coarse, as wide or wider than interstices.

Ventral surface roughly irregularly tuberculate, median portion of meso- and metasternum not tuberculate. Legs evenly, finely, sparsely setose; posterior tibiae with two short unequal spurs.

In the series before me, the sculpturing on the disk is very variable. A few specimens have the coarse, conspicuous punctation mentioned by Sharp, a few have the disk only finely rugulose, and in some examples there is a coarse and scanty tuberculation on the disk. The extent of the median impression on the prothorax is also very variable.

#### CYATHOCERIDÆ Sharp

This peculiar family has long been known by a single species, *Cyathocerus horni* Sharp, recorded from Guatemala and Panama. In this paper I record the above species from Mexico and make known a second species in this family.

#### CYATHOCERUS HORNI Sharp

*Cyathocerus horni* Sharp, Biol. Centr.-Am. 1, 2, 1882, p. 144, t. 4, f. 18; Supp. 1887, p. 775.

Zaitzev, Col. Cat. 1910, part 17, p. 48.

Sharp and Muir, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1912, p. 531, figs. 127.

A series of thirty specimens were taken from damp trash piles left in certain protected corners of a canyon by the alternate rising and receding of the river. These specimens agree in all respects with the description given of *C. horni* by Sharp. However, I wish to call attention to the figure, (Biol. Centr.-Amer., 1, 2, 1882, t. 4, f. 18), which is incorrect in one detail. The vertex of the head, which is similar in sculpturing to the

anterior portion of the prothorax, is drawn as part of the prothorax.

**Cyathocerus bufo** Hinton, n. sp.

Small, convex, light-brown, opaque. Head strongly, irregularly sculptured, front perpendicular, eyes widely placed at sides of head near top; margins over eyes strongly produced and slightly reflexed forming a shield over the basal part of eyes and antennæ; a short longitudinal impressed line bordered by carinæ between the eyes; eyes coarsely faceted, more than hemispherical, partly projecting above the pronotum; antennæ distinctly shorter than the width between the eyes; clypeus tranverse, truncate, rugulose; labrum wider than long, sides slightly rounded and converging strongly toward apex which is truncate.

Prothorax slightly more than two times as wide as long, sides converging toward posterior margin, slightly constricted at basal one-fourth; anterior angles much produced and acute, posterior angles obtuse; base slightly produced at middle, anterior margin produced at middle and bi-arcuate on each side of produced portion; very unevenly convex with four large tubercles on disk.

Elytra nearly as broad as long, widest at humeri, suture barely raised apically, each elytron with three very strongly raised costæ which are slightly sinuate at basal one-fifth and strongly interrupted twice in basal half, then regularly interrupted and continuous to apex as a row of smaller tubercles; at middle of epipleura there is an extremely abrupt sinuation in which the extremity of the retracted hind femur reposes.

Ventral surface strongly, evenly rugulose; prosternal process reaching middle of anterior coxæ, impressed along median line, emarginate at end for reception of acute, produced mesosternal piece; legs slender, short, setose, darker at apex of femora and base of tibiæ; posterior tibiæ less than a third longer than tarsi. Length: 2 mm.; width, 1.2 mm.

Type (No. 3748, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.), and three paratypes collected by Mr. R. L. Usinger and the writer at Tejupilco, District of Temascaltepec, altitude 3960 feet, in June 1933. In most structural details it is very similar to *C. horni*, but it differs in its larger size, lighter color, and much more strongly raised and irregularly interrupted costæ. The elytral suture in this species is only slightly raised apically, whereas in *C. horni* it is nearly as strongly raised as are the costæ. This species was also taken in damp frass piles in company with *Georyssus minor* and *C. horni*. Undoubtedly other species in this family will be found when the American tropics are more thoroughly collected.